

Paper dated 1826.



A
SPECIMEN
OF
THE TYPES

USED BY
B. BENSLEY,
PRINTER.



Andover.



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971
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OF
THE TYPES

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the following list of
names of Officers (names)
of the Academy for the
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the names of Officers of the
to and five of change to
the Academy.





DIAMOND.

activity is exercised in winding through the labyrinths of fallacy, and toiling with firm and cautious steps up the narrow tracks of demonstration. Whatever may lull vigilance, or mislead attention, is contemptuously rejected, and every disguise in which error may be concealed, is carefully observed, till by degrees a certain number of incontestable or unsuspected propositions are established, and at last concatenated into arguments, or compacted into systems.

At length weariness succeeds to labour, and the mind lies at ease in the contemplation of her own attainments, without any desire of new conquest or excursions. This is the age of recollection and narrative; the opinions are settled, and the avenues of apprehension shut against any new intelligence; the days that are to follow, must pass in the inculcation of precepts already collected, and assertion of tenets already received; nothing is henceforward so odious as opposition, so insolent as doubt, or so dangerous as novelty.

In like manner the passions usurp the separate command of the successive periods of life. To the happiness of our first years nothing more seems necessary than freedom from restraint; every man may remember that if he was left to himself, and indulged in the disposal of his own time, he was once content without the superaddition of any actual pleasure. The new world is itself a banquet; and till we have exhausted the freshness of life, we have always about us sufficient gratifications; the sunshine quickens us to play, and the shade invites us to sleep.

But we soon become unsatisfied with negative felicity, and are solicited by our senses and appetites to more powerful delights, as the taste of him who has satisfied his hunger must be excited by artificial stimulations. The simplicity of natural amusement is now past, and art and contrivance must improve our pleasures; but in time, art, like nature, is exhausted, and the senses can no longer supply the cravings of the intellect.

The attention is then transferred from pleasure to interest, in which pleasure is perhaps included, though diffused to a wider extent, and protracted through new gradations. Nothing now dances before the eyes but wealth and power, nor rings in the ear but the voice of fame; wealth, to which, however variously denominated, every man at some time or other aspires; power, which all wish to obtain within their circle of action; and fame, which no man, however high or mean, however wise or ignorant, was yet able to despise. Now prudence and foresight exert their influence; no hour is devoted wholly to any present enjoyment, no act or purpose terminates in itself, but every motion is referred to some distant end; the accomplishment of one design begins another, and the ultimate wish is always pushed off to its former distance.

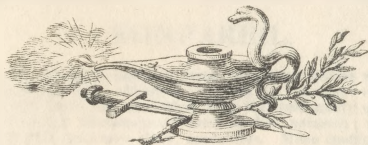
At length fame is observed to be uncertain, and power to be dangerous; the man whose vigour and alacrity begin to forsake him, by degrees contracts his designs, renits his former multiplicity of pursuits, and extends no longer his regard to any other honour than the reputation of wealth, or any other influence than its power. Avarice is generally the last passion of these lives of which the first part has been squandered in pleasure, and the second devoted to ambition. He that sinks under the fatigue of getting wealth, lulls his age with the milder business of saving it.

I have in this view of life considered men as actuated only by natural desires, and yielding to their own inclinations, without regard to superior principles by which the force of external agents may be counteracted, and the temporary prevalence of passions restrained. Nature will indeed always operate, human desires will be always ranging; but these motions, though very powerful, are not resistless; nature may be regulated, and desires governed; and to contend with the predominance of successive passions, to be endangered first by one affection, and then by another, is the condition upon which we are to pass our time, the time of our preparation for



PEARL.

he could discover no reason whatever why we should augment our navy. He entirely disapproved of the practice of mixing together that portion of the navy which it was necessary to maintain for the defence of the country, and that which was kept up for the prevention of smuggling. In consequence of this practice, it was impossible to ascertain at what expense any particular duty was collected. Formerly the vote of the navy for the defence of the country used to be taken separately. Nothing could be more unfair than this mixture, and so far from being of advantage to the seamen, he understood that the employment of them in that service destroyed that tone and feeling which became British sailors, and that, in fact, it rather lowered than improved their character. It was very true, it was contagious service, for there was additional pay, and they were not subjected to the same kind of discipline. [*"Yes, yes!" from Sir George Clark.*] He was aware that the discipline was severe, but then it was of a different sort. He was anxious the country should know what was required for the defence of the country, and the exact force that was employed in the prevention of smuggling; and he should also be glad to have specified the expense attending the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and whether it was to continue the same or to be reduced. He should be glad to hear it stated why it was necessary, in the present year, to maintain a navy of 29,000 men. He remembered very well that, in the year 1817 or 1818, when Ministers were urged to reduce the then existing establishment, a Noble Lord, now no more, used to say, "Recollect the situation in which we are placed; we can't come



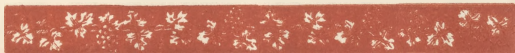
PEARL, LEADED.

discover no reason whatever. * The late Dr. E—n, bishop of St. David's, dissuaded a lady from hearing Mr. Whitefield preach, for fear it might hurt her nerves. But what was this, when weighed against the piety and religion of a great churchman now living? who, no longer ago than the very last month that ever was (viz. in the month of August, 1775), actually said to a lady of quality, "Do not tell me of St. Paul, Madam: it would have been happy for the christian church, if St. Paul had never wrote a line of his Epistles." * This puts me in mind of a candid and judicious remark, made by a valuable christian brother, of a different favoured me, some years since. "I have seen a field here, and another there, stand thick with corn. An hedge or two has parted them. At the proper season the reapers entered. Soon the earth was disburthened, and the grain was conveyed to its destined place; where, blended together in the barn or in the stack, it could not be known that an hedge once separated this corn from that. Thus it is with the Church. Here it grows, as it were, in different Last year the House consented to an increase of 4000 men, in consequence of the situation in which the country was supposed to be placed. At that time a confidence was reposed in Ministers, because no one could say how soon hostilities might have been commenced; the House were ignorant of the intentions of Ministers, and it was impossible to say how soon the country might have been called

PEARL, LEADED.

upon to arm. But now things were quite different. Peace had been restored in Spain. The South American Provinces were likely to remain undisturbed and unmolested. The manifesto of the President of the United States has set that question at rest. Thanks to him for that—but not to us. If we had had the manliness to speak out, much that had passed would have been prevented. But we were afraid to speak out—we were afraid of the Holy Alliance, who seemed determined to extend their arbitrary power over all the countries of Europe. But, if we were afraid to speak out our opinions, and, if Ministers have made up their minds, that come what may, the interests of the country must be attended to; and, if they were still farther of opinion, that those interests were best consulted by preserving peace, then he would say, that unless the Government were in possession of some information (and the House had seen how deficient they had sometimes been in that respect,) which they had not disclosed, there could be no necessity whatever for maintaining such a fleet. If, indeed, they had any such information, let them speak out boldly, and not talk of the paltry necessity of a coast

to have preserved peace, and he wished, by husbanding our resources, to place the country in a condition best calculated to secure the continuance of peace, or to vindicate its interests and character in event of being attacked by any foreign power. What motive, what apprehension justified the proposed increase, he was at a loss to discover; as yet no reason or explanation was given by those who proposed it. England at this moment had more ships and more men employed in her navy than all the other powers of the world could ever, if united, furnish. Surely, then, the country had a right to know upon what grounds an increased expenditure to such a considerable amount was called for by the Administration. The fact was, that from the character of the system lately carried into effect in the management of the navy, Parliament might pass Resolutions, and the Board of Admiralty might issue orders, but it was impossible to get men. That difficulty had been felt very considerably for some time past; and in consequence ships commissioned for foreign service were detained weeks, not having



NONPAREIL.

fortunate in being able thus early to bring into their series a copyright piece, to which circumstances have attached so great an interest; and they trust that the subscribers will think the deviation from the uniformity of price, more than counterbalanced by the advantages offered in this instance; especially as, after all, the charge is still, for a new play, moderate. More instructive book has not lately been written about these most remarkable and interesting countries. Though it bears evident marks of being written by a partizan of the planters, it is fair, moderate, and, for the most part, in the right. Its descriptions of scenery are striking and picturesque, and its anecdotes and sketches of the manners and habits of the negroes extremely valuable and entertaining."—*London Magazine* for April. "To a considerable command of versification, and a vivid power of description, the author unites a talent for pointed remark, forcible observation,



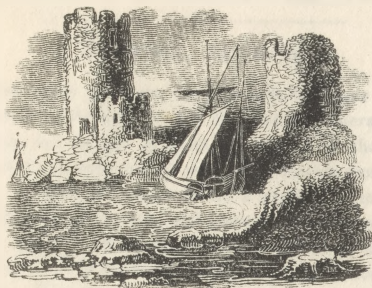
NONPAREIL, LEADED.

and playful and piquant irony, which we think might have warranted a flight less obviously in the track of Byron. Happily, however, although in the structure of the primary adventure, and in the conduct and character of the hero, the resemblance is obvious, in all other respects the poet evidently draws from copious sources of his own. We will not be so bold as to assert, that the present poem must necessarily attract great attention; but we will venture to say, as Pope said on a perusal of Thomson's 'Winter,' that its author will be sooner or later *déterré*."—*Examiner*. Abridged from the great work of BAYLE; the articles being partly re-written, and the information in each drawn from various Parts published afford evidence of discrimination and tact on the part of the edi-

cheap and useful publications. A Number every week, very neatly printed, in 18mo. from the Acting Copy, with Stage directions, Costume, &c. Embellished with Wood Cuts, and occasional Portraits on Copper. Sketch of the War of Independence. This work is original, and is offered as a medium between the diffuse and expensive "Memoirs of Franklin," and the brief though delightful sketch written by himself, which is very freely used in the present publication. To be completed in one volume. "M. Mignet's 'History of the French Revolution' is a chef-d'œuvre, superior to every thing that has appeared for the last fifty years. I cannot but believe that the 'Histoire de la Révolution' will be translated into English."—*Letters from Paris by Grimm's Grandson*:—*London Mag.*

and in which will be given a Selection of Popular NATIONAL MELODIES. In each CONCERTINO it is intended to introduce two or more Airs; one with Embellishments, as a Slow Movement, and another either with Variations or *en Rondeau*: whilst, for the accommodation of the great majority of Flute Amateurs, a facile arrangement will be adopted throughout the whole. Such being the interesting character of NICHOLSON'S TWELVE CONCERTINI, it is confidently trusted that they will, when complete, form one of the most elegant and popular works of this esteemed author; and one which, from its desirable nature, cannot fail to be acceptable to the Flute-playing portion of the Public. In continu-



**BREVIEW.**

the object of my adoration; though, by the way, I think I did, one evening in the fulness of my heart,—stomach I mean—say something about love and marriage to the mother. William. Thomas! step in and give assistance at the tap: the hearse and coaches for General Rampart's funeral are stopping to refresh. A what? A funeral, and I in want of an adventure! S'death (as they have it on the stage) let it not be said. What a grand advantage it is to be constantly provided for all exigencies. William Thomas, Come, Thomas; bustle about: we shall have a busy day. Here's a messenger from the French ambassador expected, who dines here before he goes across; and we're to have Madame Orielli from the Opera-house, who is coming to sing for three nights at our theatre.—And d'ye hear? See that all's ready for the wedding party

**BREVIEW, LEADED.**

in No. 7; they're now alighting at the side door. Yes, yes: I'll take care nothing shall be wanting. Oh, oh! a wedding; an ambassador's messenger and Madame Orielli! Egad this promises better entertainment than the funeral; so I'll stay where I am. By the by, I heard a devilish odd report the other day about this said vocalist. Captain Gallogher swears that, although she passes herself for an Italian, and calls herself Madame Orielli, he knows, to a certainty, that she is an Irishwoman, and her real name is Judy O'Riley. Ha, ha, ha! I wonder whether there's any truth in it. However that's her affair, and I must attend to mine: and as I don't happen, just at this moment, to have

BREVIER, LEADED.

is never thrown away upon me, for I always take care to be prepared either for "death or the lady." If I meet with a funeral, I assume my sable appendages and mingle in as an old friend of the deceased—an attention which is generally repaid with an invitation from some branch of the family. And when fortune throws a wedding in my way, I equip myself in the symbols of Hymen, and trust to my address. Why should you think so? Hush! In ten minutes you shall know their whole history. I'll worm it out of the lady. You are going to cross the channel, miss, I presume. For whence we came, or whither we are going, cannot, I conceive, be any business of yours. Oh, certainly not. I only asked

vels under the protection of her cousin, curse me if that wasn't as dead a clencher as any private gentleman need wish to meet with! Now, madam, if you will have the goodness to show us our apartments—Yes, ma—sir. For the present you will be so kind as to occupy this room, and the lady the one opposite. And if you wish to pass for man and wife, you need not fear it will be doubted from your being separated. Now, who the deuce can those young people be? That the lad should refuse to be communicative is not at all wonderful; but, that the girl could not be beguiled into a gossip, is quite out of nature.—Let me see.



BURGEOIS.

our subject, to correct the *order* in which the translators of our Testament have placed the words of the second verse of the 15th chapter of St. John's Gospel; which certainly enervates the sense, and is indeed repugnant to the whole testimony of God's word on this important doctrine. The original text they have very properly translated, but a subsequent verse might have taught them, that in the order of placing the words they have erred: the literal translation of which is no doubt as they have rendered it—"Every branch in me that beareth not fruit," &c. But when the Lord Jesus in a following verse declares, "He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth *much* fruit;" they ought to have known that there

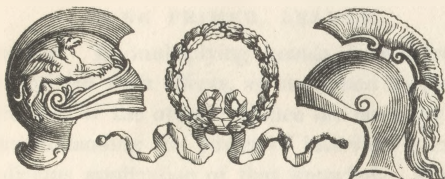
BURGEOIS, LEADED.

could be no branch really in Christ but what must bring forth fruit. Had they therefore only transposed the words, (and which every critical reader of the original text cannot but know they might have done without the least violence to the rules of grammar,) and placed the pronoun with its preposition after the verb, instead of putting it before it, the sense would have been clear and intelligible, and consonant to the uniform doctrine of scripture; for then it would have been "every branch that beareth not fruit in me;" obviously meaning, what all scripture asserts, and experience proves, that there can be no fruit but in, and from Christ. "Without him we can do

THE province of duty to which I am called by the service of the day being to address the Members of the CORPUS CHRISTI which are present, on the subject of their Society, I have been led to conceive, that the most suited to the occasion will be to direct your attention to the contemplation of Him who is the glorious head of the whole CORPUS CHRISTI, both of heaven and earth: and among the many sweet portions which the word of God furnisheth for this purpose, there is one which I would desire more especially to bring before you, as the foundation of my Sermon. I pray God the Holy Ghost to unfold and apply all the blessed contents of it to your hearts and

The os ethmoides is joined above by the edges of its crybriform plate to the edges of the ethmoidal notch of the os frontis, and to the os sphenoides; and by the posterior part of its nasal plate to the latter bone and to the vomer; by the fore part of the same plate to the back part of the nasal crista of the os frontis; by the anterior edge of its flat plate with the os lachrymale; and by the lower edge of the same plate with the superior maxillary bone and palate bone. There are *not any muscles* attached to or covering this bone. This bone is called sphenoid or wedge bone, because it seems to wedge





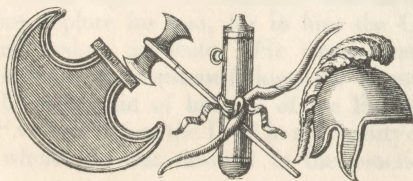
LONG PRIMER.

When it happens, that the copy he plays from consists only of the melodies base, he must supply the best harmonies; industriously avoiding, as in all other instances, to render them too full and overwhelming, or too thin and meagre. It is by discriminating and distributing richly the real value of different harmonies that skill is manifested. Rameau has observed, and this observation has been quoted by Rousseau, in discussing this question, that every concord has a different character, or power of affecting our sensibility peculiar to itself, and every discord will of course follow.

LONG PRIMER, LEADED.

happens that the singer is deficient in his part or in the powers, then, indeed he must be aided by playing the notes in unison; but whenever this is done, it can be authorised only by this incompetency, and will therefore be taken by the judicious, as a proof of failure in the singer, or of error in the accompanist. For these reasons it may always be safe proceeding to consult the singer previously, concerning the sort of accompaniment he wishes to have adopted.

When accompaniment comes to be considered in relation



LONG PRIMER, LEADED.

the same law. By multiplying sounds, it is therefore possible to diminish their effects, as one sound may counteract the impression of the other. Hence the necessity for completely understanding the power of intervals in expressions for a judicious application of that knowledge in an accompanist, either to fill up, or to thin the harmony, as the sentiment may demand. Moreover, he must interfere with the voice as little as possible, particularly in passages or divisions, where it ought be left to manifest rapid execution,

and be sustained only by chords, unless it unfortunately to those compositions for a full orchestra, which employs all the resources of invention, in applying and combining the powers of the several instruments to support or illustrate a principal part; to imitate or raise ideas of natural appearances, and to heighten various emotions or passions, we are at once upon the most difficult, important, and comprehensive branches of musical science. A fine sensibility, a vigorous



SMALL PICA.

ON the eve of going to press, last night, we received the melancholy tidings of the decease of this venerable man and excellent divine, at his residence in this town, at ten minutes before eight. In common with all the Christian world, we deplore his loss, for in him the Gospel had a warm and zealous advocate. He was a clear expounder of its doctrines, a consistent follower of its precepts; and it may be truly said of him, as of the Patriarchs of old, that he "walked before the Lord in the beauty of holiness," for his whole life was devoted to the practice of every

SMALL PICA, LEADED.

Christian virtue. He was the founder of many charities; and in him the poor have lost a father. Benignant and affectionate to all, his death will be universally regretted. Dr. Hawker was in his 74th year, 50 years of which he had been the pastor of the parish. He returned from Totness yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon; he was then in a very exhausted state. His journey to that place was undertaken against the advice of his medical friends, but he requested so earnestly to be suffered to

visit his daughter (Mrs. Ball), who resides in that town, perhaps with a presentiment that it would be his last, that, with the hope of benefit from change of scene, he was at length removed; but when there he found his strength rapidly diminishing, and returned but just in time to breathe his last among those to whom he was ardently attached and who may truly say, that "a great man is fallen in Israel."

I HAVE felt at times much distress from the consideration of the general thoughtlessness and inattention to divine things, which for the most part, form the leading character of our brave Seamen. And as the situation in which it hath pleased the Lord, in his providence, to place me for the exercise of my feeble ministry in one of the principal sea-ports of the kingdom, hath not unfrequently afforded to my view very many melancholy instances of this kind, I have long wished to attempt some little publication out of



PICA.

persecuted him that was born after the Spirit, even so it is now. And how mortifying soever this doctrine be to our nature, and abundantly so it hath ever been found to be to the best of men, yet as it tends, under divine grace, to make the believer go softly all his days, as it makes Jesus more dear, and as it affords to the believer one



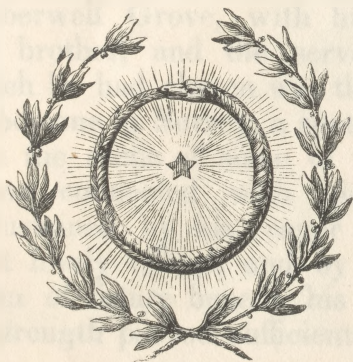
PICA, LEADED.

ought rather to inquire how such a state may be over-ruled to God's glory and his own benefit, than by a false estimate, to question the tender mercy of the Lord toward him in the very moment of receiving the strongest proofs of them.—Let me desire you to examine your own complaints

PICA, LEADED.

receiving the strongest proofs of them, even in the midst of your groaning under the apprehension of there being no grace in your heart, whether great grace is not then in exercise. You say that if the love of Christ were shed abroad in your heart, you could not live so far from him as you do; that if you really were under grace, you could not

stay away from a throne of mercy as you do. But say, could you complain of the want of love to Christ, if you had never tasted what that love is? And if you visit not a mercy-seat so often as you wish, say, are not these things your continual burthen? And do you not groan under such sense of our weakness to prompt the soul to a greater dependance upon divine strength, by thus





ENGLISH.

On Saturday, the 31st of July, 1824, he left Camberwell Grove, with his beloved wife, his brother, and the servant. The route which he had chosen was that by the way of Godstone in Surrey, a spot endeared to him as the scene of some of the purest associations connected with his earliest days. Sustained by his eager desire to reach that lovely village, and by the fond expectation of future benefit, his small remaining strength proved sufficient to enable

ENGLISH, LEADED.

him to proceed thus far on his journey on that day. On his arrival it was, however, too evident that this strength was rapidly forsaking him. He was put immediately to bed, and during the Sunday he suffered preached to his beloved people on the text, *Philippians, ii. 3*, previous to his leaving London for Ramsgate. From this change

of air and scene, he derived, however, no benefit, and returned to town with more confirmed symptoms of alarming disorder. What medical care and skill could do, was done. The very unusual degree of unwearied and anxious solicitude evinced by Dr. Darling, Dr. Buxton, and Mr. Forbes, during their long and protracted attendance,



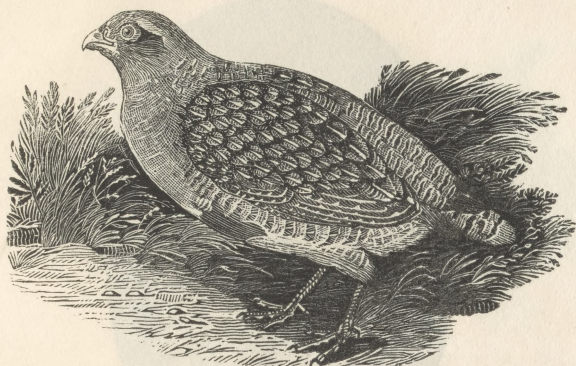


GREAT PRIMER.

proofs of the talents of this extraordinary child. He could distinguish and point out the slightest variation of sound; and every false or even harsh tone, not softened by some harmony, was torture to him. And

GREAT PRIMER, LEADED.

during his infancy, and till he had attained the age of ten years, he had an invincible horror to the sound of a trumpet, when not used in concert with other instruments; when any one shewed him a trumpet, it made



DOUBLE PICA.

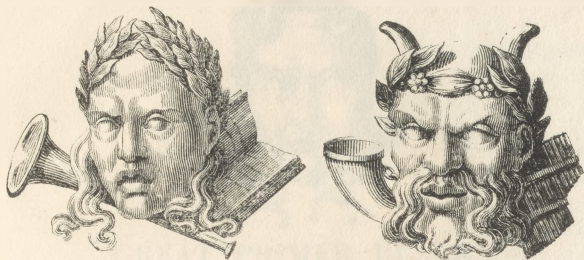
nearly the same impression upon him that a pistol would on other children if turned towards them in joke. His father imagined he might cure this dislike by sounding a trumpet in his presence, and he tried the experiment, notwithstanding the entreat



PICA GREEK.

ΕΔΕΙ μὲν ὧ ἄνδρες Αθηναῖοι, τες λέγοντας ἅπαντας
 ἐν ὑμῖν, μήτε προς ἔχθραν ποιεῖσθαι λογον μηδένα, μήτε
 προς χάριν. ἀλλ' ὁ βέλτισον ἕκαστος ἡγεῖτο, τοῦτ' ἀπο-
 φαίνεσθαι. ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κοινῶν πράγματων καὶ
 μεγάλων ὑμῶν βελενομένων, ἐπειδὴ δὲ νεοῖν τὰ μὲν,
 φιλονεικία, τὰ δὲ ἧ τινι δῆποτ' αἰτία, προάγονται λέγει,
 ὑμᾶς, ὧ ἄνδρες Αθηναῖοι, τες, πολλὰς δεῖ, πάντα τὰλλ
 ἀφέντας, ἃ τῇ πολέϊ νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτ καὶ





BREVIER GREEK.

ΕΔΕΙ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τες λέγοντας ἅπαντας ἐν ὑμῖν, μήτε
 πρὸς ἐξθραν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον μηδένα, μήτε πρὸς χάριν. ἀλλ' ὁ βέλ-
 τιον ἕκαστος ἐγείτο, τοῦτ' ἀποφαίνεσθαι. ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κοινῶν
 πραγμάτων καὶ μεγάλων ὑμῶν βελεουσμένων, ἐπειδὴ δὲ νεοὶν τὰ μὲν,
 φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δὲ ᾧ τινι δῆποτ' αἰτία, προάλονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ
 ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τες, πολλὰς δεῖ, πάντα τὰλλ ἀφέντας, ἂ τῇ πόλει
 νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτ καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι καὶ πραττεῖν. ἡ μὲν οὖν
 σπεδῇ, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρόνησφ πραγμάτων ἐς, καὶ τῆς στρατείας, ἣν
 ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τοῦτονί, φίλιππος ἐν Θράκῃ ποιεῖται. τῶν δὲ λόγων
 οἱ πλείστοι, περὶ ὧν Διοπίεθς πράττει καὶ μέλλει ποιεῖν, ἐιρηνται.
 ἐγὼ ὅσα μὲν τις αἰτιάται τινα τούτων, εἰς κατὰ τες νόμους, ἐφ' ὑμῖν

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ





GREAT PRIMER BLACK.



GLYC of insur-
ance on a ship on a
certain commercial
voyage, with, or
without letters of
marque, giving leave to the as-
sured to chase, capture, and

PICA BLACK.



HE lien of a common carrier
for his general balance how-
ever it may arise in point of
law from an implied agree-
ment to be inferred from a
general usage of trade, by
clear and satisfactory in-
stances sufficiently nume-
rous and general to warrant so extensive a con-
clusion affecting the custom of the realm, yet is

LONG PRIMER BLACK.

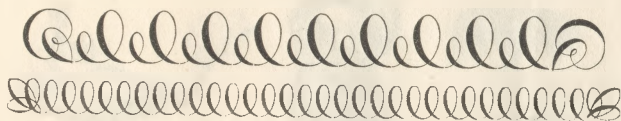


DIRE refused to proceed summarily against a steward who was an attorney, to compel him to account before the Master for receipts and payments in respect of a mortgaged estate, and to pay the balance to his employer, and to deliver up upon oath all deeds, writings, &c. relative to the estate: this being the proper subject of a bill in equity, and not a case for a mandamus to compel a steward of a manor to deliver up court rolls, &c. : in lieu of which this summary mode of proceeding has

BREVIER BLACK.

And be it further hereby enacted, that the Mayors of every Town and place corporate, and City within this Realm, being justice or justices of Peace; shall have the same authority by virtue of this Act within the limits and precincts of their jurisdictions, as well out of Sessions as at their Sessions, if they hold any, as is

FLOWERS, &c.



Westminster.

*Mess^{rs} Hankins,
inform the Booksellers that
may have their bodies before us at Court
Bailiwick, and safely keep them so that you*

The Vignettes, &c. are intended for the gratuitous use of such of B. Bensley's employers as may please to adopt them.



B. Bensley begs leave to state, that he requests Paper, and heavy packages, may be sent by JONES'S WAGON, which leaves the White Horse, Friday Street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, at Twelve o'clock: and Small Parcels by the AUXILIARY MAIL, which leaves the Bell and Crown, Holborn, a quarter before Seven, and the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, at half-past Seven, every evening.

